

Law Yrs-1927

California.

WIN EQUALITY AT BAR

NEW CALIFORNIA JUDICIARY SYSTEM—AFTER STUBBORN FIGHT IN OPPOSITION ARE ASSURED EQUAL RIGHTS IN NEW STATE BAR ASSOCIATION

Sacramento, Calif., March 28, 1927:—(P.C.N.B.)—After hours of debate, followed by three unsuccessful efforts by opponents of the measure to amend it on the floor, the Assembly finally passed the Nelson-Weller self-governing bar bill by a vote of 61 to 15. The Senate having passed the bill, it will now go to the Governor.

The bill proposes the creation of a board of governors of 15 chosen by the lawyers to have supervision of the 8,000 lawyers of the State, 35 of whom are Colored. The State bar will thus be enabled to handle all professional questions, including discipline and disbarment of attorneys, the authority to which now lies in the judges of the Superior Court.

Opposition by Afro and Jew

Sensing a possibility of discriminatory legislation against the Colored and Jewish attorneys, strong opposition from these and other sources were marshaled under the leadership of Assemblyman Wm. Hornblower of San Francisco assisted by Frederick M. Roberts, Colored Assemblyman of Los Angeles.

Following impressive speeches before the Assembly Judiciary Committee by Attorneys E. M. McCullough and W. E. Conegys of San Francisco and Hugh E. MacBeth, of Los Angeles, representing the Colored lawyers of the State, the latter closed his address with the following question:

MacBeth's Query

"Will the proponents of this proposed self-governing bar bill stipulate here in open committee meeting as a condition precedent to its passage, that in the event bill is passed by the Legislature, that there will be but one common American program for all, whether they be white or black; Jew or Gentile; Catholic or Protestant; capitalist or laborer; saint or sinner?"

J. J. Webb, father of the bill, answering, stated that "the conditions set forth in the question propounded by Atty. MacBeth shall be the permanent policy of the self-governing bar and any departure from this policy shall be deemed authority on the part of the Legislature to further amend the bill so as to guarantee this policy".

With this assurance MacBeth stated that he would therefore withdraw his opposition to the bill. Assemblyman Hornblower, leading the opposition,

OPPOSITION TO BAR BILL WITHDRAWN

SACRAMENTO, Calif., April 7.—After hours of debate, followed by three unsuccessful efforts by opponents of the measure to amend it on the floor, the Assembly finally passed the Nelson-Weller self-governing bar bill by a vote of 61 to 15. The Senate having passed the bill, it will now go to the Governor.

The bill proposes the creation of a board of governors of 15 chosen by the lawyers to have supervision of the 8,000 lawyers of the state, 35 of whom are colored. The state bar will thus be enabled to handle all professional questions, including discipline and disbarment of attorneys, the authority of which now lies in the judges of the Superior Court.

Racial Opposition

Sensing a possibility of discriminatory legislation against the Jewish and Negro attorneys, strong opposition from these and other sources were marshaled under the leadership of Assemblyman Wm. Hornblower of San Francisco, assisted by Frederick M. Roberts, colored Assemblyman of Los Angeles.

Following impressive speeches before the Assembly Judiciary Committee by Attorneys E. M. McCullough and W. E. Conegys of San Francisco and Hugh E. MacBeth of Los Angeles, representing the Negro lawyers of the state, the latter closed his address with the following question:

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With this assurance MacBeth stated that he would therefore withdraw his opposition to the bill. Assemblyman Hornblower, leading the opposition, then changed his vote from "No" to "Aye," with the result that 61 voted in favor of the bill; 15 against and 4 not voting.

Great Victory

In thus placing the law germinating body of the state on record as opposed to any color bar or racial discrimination, thereby assuring the Negro lawyers an equality status in the legal profession within the state, a position heretofore denied them, Assemblyman Fredericks M. Roberts has won his greatest single victory in behalf of the Negro since entering the State Legislature in 1922.

NEGRO ATTORNEY ADDRESSES LEGISLATORS ON INSIDIOUS SELF-GOVERNING BAR BILL.

President of Negro Bar Association Appears Before California State Legislature in Opposition to Bill Considered Dangerous To Jewish and Negro Lawyers.

(By Geo. Perry).

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Mar. 21.—(Pacific Coast News Bureau) — The passage of the insidious "self-governing bar bill" by the senate March 1st by a vote of 25 to 14 against, resulted in a hurried call by Assemblyman Frederick M. Roberts of Los Angeles, the only Negro member of the state legislature, to the Blackstone club, the Negro Lawyers Association of Los Angeles, for assistance in the next legislative battle against the measure slated for Wednesday night, March 9th.

A Dangerous Measure.

Rushing to his rescue, Attorney Hugh E. MacBeth, president of the Blackstone

Club, appeared before the members of the lower house and delivered a masterful demonstration of a Black Attorney's oratory. Declaring that the so-called "self-governing bar bill" was an insidious measure, a movement upon the part of a clique of white lawyers to gain control of the disciplinary powers governing the legal profession in the state of California; the exclusive power over admission to practice and the discipline or disbarment of members, without court action or review; Attorney MacBeth branded the measure as one detrimental to the Jewish and Negro lawyers of the state insofar as it showed a tendency to create a lawyer class or caste.

"The taking of the disciplinary powers out of the hands of the judges of the superior court and placing them into the hands of a clique of lawyers is but the handing of justice to mob psychology," declared MacBeth. "You cannot instill professional ethics and the spirit of public service by coercive legislation and mere majority rule. They are the slow growth of individual desire, ambition, education and example. You cannot instill patriotism by enacting a statute that every man shall belong to a political party and be bound by the caucuses or primaries of his party

"The traditions and ethics of our great profession would be left to the mercy of mere numbers officially authorized to speak for us," continued MacBeth. "This would be adopting all the vices of democracy without the reasonable hope in common sense of securing any of its virtues. It would be forcing the democratic dogma of

class and majority rule to a dangerous and pernicious extreme."

Vetoed by Governor.

Passage of the measure introduced by Senator H. C. Nelson of Eureka and Frank C. Weller of Glendale, Mar. 1st, marked the first legislative skirmish of the session in the upper house. The measure was passed by the legislature in 1925, but was vetoed by the governor. It created a public corporation to be known as the State Bar of California, classifies the attorneys into active and inactive membership, designates a board of fifteen governors, one from each congressional district, and provides for the examination of applicants for admission to the bar, the regulation of the legal profession and for the conduct of disbarment proceedings against members of the profession.

WHITE WOMAN RETAINS RACE ATTORNEY IN CASE

LOS ANGELES, Calif., July 27—Attorney Curtis C. Taylor, considered one of the best lawyers on the coast, has been retained by a wealthy white Los Angeles woman as her counsel in a divorce suit. The suit involves property worth in excess of \$25,000. Desertion and adultery is charged in Mrs. Burton's petition against her husband.

RACE LAWYER ACHIEVES

COLORED ATTORNEY, FORMER
ARMY INTERPRETER, LEGAL
ADVISOR FOR MANY NATIONAL-
TIES

San Diego, Calif., Aug. 8, 1927:—
(Pacific Coast News Bureau).—The
same ability that earned him a position
with Uncle Sam as interpreter
in Cuba and Spain during the
Spanish-American War is responsible
~~for the success of Atty. A. W. Holland~~
of this city, a lawyer whose linguistic
ability to speak seven different lan-
guages fluently has made him the
legal advisor of a large and attractive
interracial clientele.

Mexicans Hindus Filipinos,
Chinese, Japanese, Caucasians and
Black Americans, all pay homage to
the local attorney whose attractive of-
fice, equipped with radio service,

completely and finely furnished in
upholstery, is patronized by all re-
gardless of race, color or creed, a fit-
ting demonstration that the world
will beat a path to your door when
you have something to offer vastly
superior to that of your fellow com-
petitors.

Lawyer - 1927

Canada.

NEGRO DEFENDS ATHEIST EDITOR

Toronto, Canada.—E. Lionel Cross is chief counsel for Ernest Victor Sterry, atheist editor of the Christian Inquirer, charged with blasphemous libel. Cross is assisted by Norman Waldo, white.

3-19-27

The indictment sets forth that Sterry published certain statements in 1926, "unlawfully and wickedly and with intent to asperse and vilify Almighty God and bring the Holy Bible, the Holy Scriptures and the Christian religion, to the evil example of all others in like case offending and contrary to the criminal code."

Sterry pleaded not guilty.

Lawyers - 1927

John M. Langston Law
School Announces Fall Term

The John M. Langston School of Law of the Franklin University, will open its doors for the 1927-28 session on October 3, 1927.

Dean L. McEndez King announced that at a recent meeting of the trustees of the university and the faculty of law school, several changes were agreed upon which will place the law school upon a more efficient basis. The fact that our students are passing rigid examinations and are being admitted to practice in the several states, places upon us the very obvious responsibility of giving them the necessary preparation. We shall be as faithful to this duty in the future as in the past.

Applications for admission to the John M. Langston Law School should be made to George A. Parker, secretary, 1029 21st street N. W. Phone West 881.

**JOHN M. LANGSTON
SCHOOL OF LAW AC-
QUIRES NEW QUARTERS**

George A. Parker, Secretary of the John W. Langston School of Law, announces that the school will occupy the second floor of the Equity Building, 317-319 John Marshall Place N. W., within a half block of the Supreme Court, when it opens its doors October 3, 1927.

The new location will be equipped with all the necessary class room facilities, assembly hall and library accommodations. The entire building is to be completely renovated and will be occupied by Colored Lawyers.

According to a statement made by L. M. King, Dean of the law school, a large enrollment is expected.

All persons desiring to enter the school should apply to George A. Parker, Secretary and Registrar, 1029-21st Street N. W., at once for information. The three year evening course leads to the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

**HOWARD UN. LAW
SCHOOL STARTS
LEGAL SURVEY
To Study Activities Of
Negro Lawyers Along
All Race Lines**

Washington, D. C.—The executive committee of the board of trustees of Howard University has approved a program, announced by the faculty of the school of Law, for a preliminary survey of the status and activities of Negro lawyers in the United States. The survey is to be made under the direction of Charles H. Houston, a member of the faculty, assisted by other members of the faculty.

Questionnaires will be sent out to all colored lawyers to determine where they prepared for the practice of law, how long they have been admitted to the bar, and the nature and extent of their practice. Inquiry will also be made in the business and fraternal world to determine how closely the colored lawyer has allied himself to colored business and fraternal life, and how far colored business and the fraternities rely upon the colored lawyer for advice and direction.

The political activities of the lawyers will also be studied to see whether they are contributing to the political leadership of the race. In addition, the survey plans to collect the records of the older lawyers, many of whom are now dead, and who were pioneers in the legal profession.

Lawyers - 1927

21-17

DIXIE LAWYER GIVES POLICE FIRST SETBACK

Proves Their Tactics Are Inhuman

Defender
Atlanta, Ga., May 20.—Fighting with his back to the wall, Attorney A. T. Walden, well known counsellor of our Race, won a decisive victory over the Atlanta police department last week when he convinced a white grand jury that the officers of the law overstepped their bounds when they arrested Dr. C. A. Spence, 239 Auburn Ave., on a charge of disorderly conduct.

This marked the first time in years that a counsellor of our Race has been able to show a Dixie court that the tactics practiced by southern police were inhuman.

Dr. Spence, a prominent dentist here, was arrested six months ago after he had been severely beaten on a Jim Crow street car by a group of street car conductors. They had ordered all passengers of our Race to leave the car so that they might enjoy a liquor drinking party.

The dentist, accompanied by his wife, refused to leave. He was then beaten and taken into the custody by police on a charge of disorderly conduct.

At a preliminary hearing he was held to the grand jury. The case was later thrown out of court when Attorney Walden appeared in Dr. Spence's defense. A witness for Dr. Spence was also jailed on a charge of disorderly conduct and a new indictment made by the grand jury. The case dragged along until last week when Attorney Walden appeared and presented an argument so effective and conclusive that Dr. Spence and the witness won their freedom.

Lawyers 1927

**ATT'Y PROCTOR
NAMED ASSISTANT
CITY COUNSEL**

Attorney Henry H. Proctor was appointed Assistant City Counsel of the City of Chicago Thursday, September 1. He was elected for appointment by the Third ward Republican organization.

Mr. Proctor has been one of the leading members for several years.

Mr. Proctor is a graduate of Fisk University and studied at Northwestern University. During the World War he saw service in France as

Attorney Proctor a first lieutenant of infantry. He is the eldest son of Dr. H. H. Proctor, pastor of the Nazarene Congregational Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.



Courier Columnist Receives Masters Degree In Law

**First Woman to Receive Masters Degree in Law
At Loyola University and First Negro to
Be So Honored**



MRS. EDITH SPURLOCK SAMPSON

CHICAGO, Ill., June 16.—Mrs. Edith S. Sampson was the only woman to receive a Master's Degree in law at Loyola University in Chicago on Wednesday at the fifty-seventh annual commencement exercises of the school and she had the honor of being the first colored person to receive this degree from this institution.

Mrs. Sampson is the daughter of Louis Spurlock of Pittsburgh. She was born in Pittsburgh and received her early education in the public schools of that city. Later she attended the New York School of Philanthropy and it was while there studying "Crime and Punishment" under the celebrated Dr. George Kirchwey, former dean of law at Columbia University that the desire to study law first originated. Later she attended the Meadville Unitarian School of Social Service and in June, 1925, after three years of study at the John Marshall Law School in Chicago, received a degree of Bachelor of Law. She later matriculated at Loyola University and the degree of LL.M. just conferred upon her is the result of her study and work in that university.

In March of 1927 Mrs. Sampson passed the Illinois Bar examination and on last Thursday the Supreme Court of that State gave her her license to practice law.

Mrs. Sampson is well known both in the East and Chicago for her work in the field of social service. Her first work was with the Associated Charities of Pittsburgh, then with the Young Women's Christian Association, the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, and she is at present an investigator in the Juvenile Court of Chicago. She is married and is the wife of Rufus Sampson and resides at 5150 Calumet avenue, Chicago. She is active in social, civic and journalistic life and is vice president of the Associated Business Club Auxiliary and a columnist for the Pittsburgh Courier, conducting the Chicago society column in that publication.

CHICAGO LAWYERS WIN HOT TILT WITH GEORGIA SHERIFF

A dramatic sequence in the hard-fought habeas corpus battle in behalf of Samuel Kennedy, wanted in Madison, Ga., for "slapping" a white man, was staged on a southbound train when a Chicago deputy sheriff, armed with a new habeas corpus writ, took Kennedy away from the Georgia sheriff who was on his way South with the prisoner, and held him here to await a hearing before another judge.

Kennedy's case is said to be one of the most bitterly fought and long drawn out extradition proceedings ever staged in Chicago courts.

Since July 30, when Kennedy was arrested at his home, 2954 Prairie Ave., by Sergeant John Scott of the detective bureau, until Tuesday morning, the habeas corpus hearing has been pending before Judge Emanuel Eller of the criminal court.

The battle began when Attorney Herman Aschin sought Kennedy's release on a writ immediately after his arrest. He obtained a continuance that witnesses might be produced to prove that Kennedy was the wrong man and that he had never lived in that state.

N. A. A. C. P. Interested

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People became interested and took up the fight for Kennedy, retaining Atty. Harold M. Tyler of the law firm of Tyler,

Lorick & Geter. Mr. Tyler hurried to Springfield and conferred with the governor, seeking to have the governor's warrant revoked.

Then he returned here and filed an 18-page amended habeas corpus writ, alleging that Kennedy was never in the state of Georgia; that the governor of Georgia had no authority or jurisdiction to issue the extradition demand; that Kennedy, if taken back to Georgia, will be persecuted rather than prosecuted, and that, in fact and law, no charge now stands against him in that state.

On Wednesday, Aug. 17, when Mr. Tyler informed Judge Eller that the warrant had been revoked in Springfield by the attorney general, the court continued the case to Aug. 22 over the protest of the Georgia authorities. They declared they had spent two weeks here trying to get Kennedy and they could not afford to waste any more time.

On Monday, Aug. 22, Judge Eller granted another continuance to Mr. Tyler to Sept. 6 to allow the court to quiz other witnesses by whom the defense hoped to prove that Kennedy

was not in Georgia at the time of the
alleged assault.

Judge Denies Writ

Then, on Tuesday, Sept. 6, the final hearing was had before Judge Eller. The testimony of the new witnesses failed to substantiate their assertions, so the writ was denied and Kennedy given into the custody of the Georgia sheriff.

The sheriff left at once for the county jail, obtained his prisoner and hurried with him to board the first southbound train. He smiled happily over his victory—over what he believed was the end of his month's fight and stay in Chicago.

While the happy Georgia sheriff was smiling, Atty. Tyler rushed to Judge Harry Miller's courtroom and obtained a new habeas corpus writ on the same grounds. Then with

~~puty Sheriff Flaherty, he hurried~~

~~the Illinois Central station. A
antic search of the southbound
ains for the Georgia sheriff and his
isoner was in vain.~~

Surmising that the sheriff would take a round about way to go South (as he had learned to respect the attorney's tenacity) the men hurried to another depot.

They rushed through the coaches and found the Georgia sheriff on board. He had Kennedy shackled with heavy handcuffs.

Lawyers - 1927

Kentucky.

LINCOLN BAR ASS'N OF LOUISVILLE, KY. IS Re- ORGANIZED

The Colored Lawyers reorganized at a smoker given last week. A few of the objects of the association are these: Furtherance of justice, the upholding of legal ethics, and advice to the members of our race. Where a man is guilty of a crime, and the law rules that he should serve one year in prison, in the furtherance of justice, a race lawyer will protect this man's rights, see that he serves one year and not ten years.

The Lincoln Bar Association takes a firm stand and stands for the upholding of legal ethics, among the lawyers of the race. President Ned Williamson, in an interview with the Louisville News said, in regards to advice to members of the race:

"I do not say that every Colored Lawyer in the city of Louisville will become a member of the Lincoln Bar Association, but I do say this, for the protection of my people, if your lawyer is a member of the Lincoln Bar Association, you may be safe in saying that he has the best references, he is an honest man, and you can safely trust him in every respect."

The Lincoln Bar Association is composed of your leading colored lawyers, without exception." Officers were elected as follows:

President, Ned Williamson; vice president, W. C. Brown; Secretary, J. E. Buckner; and treasurer, H. C. Weeden.

LAWYERS - 1921

HAWKINS APPOINTED IN FARE RAISE FIGHT

Local Attorney Represents Group
On People's Protest Committee
Against United.

W. Asbie Hawkins, prominent local attorney, was appointed as a member of the peoples committee to fight the proposal street car raise, by Wm S. Norris, president of the People's Corporation, Thursday.

The committee which is made up of 27 persons has representatives from the fields of business, labor, bar and other professions.

The Weekly Ticket Plan

Mr. Norris explained that the appointment of the committee was authorized at the protest meeting held last week by the People's Corporation when the organization decided to fight against any fare raise and suggested that the United Railways endeavor to increase its revenue by increasing its patronage through use of weekly ticket plans or other methods designed to stimulate the car riding habit.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Observer

JUL 29 1927

Negro Born In Charlotte Slave Hut Wins High Post

Returns to Visit Aged Mother After Holding Position as Assistant and District Attorney in Massachusetts Through Two Administrations.

A former Charlotte negro, whose father and mother were slaves, is the assistant United States attorney for the district of Massachusetts.

He is John W. Schenck, of Boston.

Schenck is in Charlotte visiting his 94-year-old mother, who lives at 910 South Mint street. He was appointed to his present position by President Harding in 1921 and was retained by President Coolidge.

WINS RECOGNITION.

Schenck secured his education in northern schools, fought his way into Massachusetts politics and succeeded in winning national recognition.

He was born in Charlotte shortly after the close of the civil war. His father was John T. Schenck, remembered here by aged citizens as Charlotte's only negro member of the board of aldermen. At that time he was an ex-slave belonging to Judge David Schenck, of Lincoln county.

Schenck's rise in the world began when he left Charlotte. After finishing the public school course here he attended Lincoln university, in Chester county, Pennsylvania.

AT UNIVERSITY.

He later entered Boston university, where he studied law. Schenck did not remain to receive his degree. He left school and became connected with A. E. Burrage, of Boston. He soon severed his connection with Mr. Burrage and entered the law firm of Matthews and Kittredge, under whom he continued his law studies and passed the Massachusetts law examination.

In 1927 he became associated with Charles H. Inens, Boston lawyer, whom Schenck describes as the "political boss of Boston republicanism." His career as a politician was launched.

Several years later, Schenck was offered a post in the Massachusetts treasury department, which he accepted, retaining the post for 14 years.

OBSERVER
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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CRIMINAL ATTORNEY.

After leaving the state treasury department, Schenck opened a law office in Boston and built up a reputation as a criminal attorney.

The climax of his career came in 1921, when President Harding appointed him assistant United States attorney under Robert O. Harris. He remained in this capacity after Harding's death, becoming assistant to United States District Attorney Frederick H. Tar, which position he now holds.

The negro attorney thinks that the members of his race in this state are progressing more rapidly, culturally and otherwise, than in any other section of the country.

"You have the educational facilities for the colored man in this state," he said, "and this is what he needs."

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'Too Young' For Law Degree; Gets Certificate 'Til 21



MISS VIOLA O. FISHER

BOSTON, MASS., June 16.—Although eligible to receive a degree in law, Miss Viola O. Fisher, 31 Catawba street, Boston, must wait until she reaches her majority before the Portia Law School will confer upon her the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Miss Fisher received a certificate. The distinction of receiving a degree in law under 21 years of age is outstanding and this Boston maid is receiving congratulations.

Lawyers - 1927

Missouri.

TWO NEGRO LAW MAKERS TAKE SEATS

Hon. Walthall M. Moore And
Atty. Jno. A. Davis Sworn
In As Members Of The
Missouri Gen'l Assembly

MOORE BEGINS HIS THIRD TERM

There was a bit of history making in the State of Missouri Wednesday, January 5, 1927 when two Negroes took the oath of office as members of the Fifty-fourth General Assembly.

The appearance of two Negroes as members of that, the highest law-making body of the State, apparently attracted no unusual attention of the other members in the throng of visitors who were present. Hon. Walthal M. Moore, who began his third term as a legislator was the recipient of many hearty handshakes from his former colleagues some of whom had served with him through the other two terms, while Attorney John A. Davis received congratulatory welcomes as a new member.

Mr. Moore occupies the same seat he had during the last session, while Atty Davis' seat is one aisle nearer the speaker's table along side of Mr. Moore's.

Messrs. Moore and Davis drove to Jefferson City Tues. in Davis' new Buick four-seated Coupe. They expect to return to St. Louis for the week end. J. E. Mitchell, editor of The Argus was present when the two representatives took their seats.

LAWYERS - 1927

National Bar Association.

NATIONAL BAR ASSO. ELECTS

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—(ANP)—An investigation of the Jim Crow car laws of the South and ways and means of seeing that they are removed is expected to result from a resolution passed by the National Bar Association in this city last week. Seventy delegates, mostly from middle western states, concluded that objective should be the chief goal of the Association during the coming year.

Homer G. Phillips, one time candidate for Congress, was elected president to succeed Charles Calloway of Kansas City.

Clarence Matthews, assistant United States attorney general was nominated for the presidency, but declined to run.

Other officers elected were: J. Q. Adams, Omaha, Nebraska, vice president; C. Francis Stradford, Chicago, secretary; Georgia Ellis, Chicago, assistant secretary; Alva Bates, Chicago, treasurer.

Chicago was chosen as the place of meeting for next year.

POST-DISPATCH
ST. LOUIS, MO.

AUG 4 1927 NEGRO BAR MEETING OPENS

National President to Be Honored at Frolic Tonight.

The third annual convention of the National (Negro) Bar Association opened today at the People's Finance Building, Jefferson avenue and Market street. A frolic will be given tonight in honor of C. H. Calloway, national president.

W. C. Mathews of Boston, a special assistant United States Attorney General, will speak before the association tomorrow night at Union Memorial Church, Leffingwell avenue and Pine Boulevard.

The local organization, known as the Mound City Bar Association, has 35 members and the following officers: Joseph L. McLemore, president; H. W. Hollie, vice president; N. B. Young, secretary; Harry R. Bracy, assistant secretary, and Harvey Tucker, treasurer.

NATIONAL BAR CONFAB ENDS IN ST. LOUIS, MO.

Local Attorneys Elected To Secretary And Treasury Posts

The third annual meeting of the National Bar Association convened in St. Louis Thursday and Friday. More than a hundred people attended the sessions including representatives from nine states and one from the Republic of Panama.

Among the features of the conference was the discussion of compensation law. It was branded as an evil and disadvantageous to the employee, beneficial to insurance companies and employers.

Following this the discussion of discrimination in transportation began. A committee was formulated to devise means to raise funds to take every occurrence of that sort to the Supreme court.

The association provided a committee on international laws, legal education, professional ethics, uniform state laws, jurisprudence, law reform, discriminatory legislation, crime, legal aid and grievances.

These committees are to make exhaustive studies and report to the association recommendations to eradicate evils.

The Election

Honorable William C. Mathews, assistant to attorney general in California and Republican National Committeeman arrived Friday morning.

He declined the presidency because of his health and strenuous duties.

Those elected for the next year were: Homer Phillips, President, St. Louis; J. Q. Adams, Vice-President, Omaha; C. Francis Stradford, Secretary, Chicago; Alva T. Bates, Treasurer, Chicago and Georgia Jones Ellis, Assistant Secretary of this city.

The executive was as follows: L. Amasa Knox, Wm. H. Haynes, Olander J. Smith of St. Paul and Will C. Todd.

Other notables who attended the meeting were George H. Woodson, president emeritus and G. Edward Dickerson.

Atty. H. G. Phillips Elected President Of Nat'l Bar Ass'n

Atty. Geo. H. Woodson, Founder, Named President Emeritus. Chicago Is Selected For 1928 Meet

The National Bar Association closed a highly successful session here Friday evening with a spirited meeting at Union Memorial Church. Officers were elected at a meeting Friday afternoon and Chicago was selected as the city for the 1928 meeting.

Atty. Phillips Heads Body

Attorney Homer G. Phillips was elected President of the bar association. Other officers elected were Atty. George H. Woodson (founder of the N. B. A.) Omaha, Neb., president emeritus; Atty. J. Q. Adams, Omaha, Nebr., vice president;

Atty. D. F. Stradford, Chicago, secretary; Atty. Georgia Ellis Jones, Chicago, assistant secretary; Atty. Alva L. Bates, Chicago, treasurer.

Delegates From Other Cities

The delegates from other cities registered were: Joseph Snowden, C. Francis Stradford, Alva L. Bates, Wm. L. Haynes, Chas. J. Jenkins, S. B. Turner, A. B. George, T. H. Johnson, Georgia Jones Ellis, Violette N. Anderson, James Cotter and Wendell Green, Chicago, Ill.; C. H. Calloway, Roger I. Mason, L. A. Knox, Kansas City, Mo.; B. F. Booth, J. G. Burge, W. H. Bentley, Memphis, Tenn.; John Adams, N. H. Ware, D. H. Oliver, Amos Scruggs, Omaha, Neb.; John G. Huff, J. W. McDade, Knoxville, Tenn.; G. Edward Dickerson, Philadelphia, Pa.; O. Smith, St. Paul, Minn.; P. L. Harden, Jackson, Tenn.; Chas. M. Roberson, Shreveport, La.; Herbert R. Wright, Des Moines, Ia.; Miss L. O. Smith, Minneapolis, Minn.; Judge John W. Finehout, St. Paul, Minn.; J. Bliss White, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Ed. D. Mabson, San Francisco, Calif.; E. J. Newsome, New Port News, Va.; W. W. Parker, Jacksonville, Fla.; Leland Stanford Hawkins, San Francisco, Calif.; Wm. C. Todd, Panama, Rep.; W. C. Matthew, Washington, D. C.

Lawyers - 1927

**Lawyer Rufus L. Perry,
Brooklyn Lawyer, Is
Writing Hebrew Grammar**

Rufus Perry, the many-sided lawyer and Yale graduate, who speaks half a dozen languages and is a Hebrew by adoption, is writing a Hebrew grammar. It will be issued in two or three months.

"Anybody who will spend four hours a day will be able to speak Hebrew within three months," said Perry. "That I guarantee."

"The Bible says that Hebrew is the language of heaven and how will anybody be able to talk to God unless he knows Hebrew."

Mr. Perry says he is going abroad to live in France. "Look out for the French or they will get all your money," a friend advised.

"No, I will make money there," he said, "and if I get to the desert of Sahara I will gather up the sand and sell it back again to the natives."

At present Mr. Perry is one of the outstanding lawyers of the Brooklyn bar.

Ruth Whaley

**Creates a Stir
Woman Attorney Made Em
Sit Up and Take Notice
in County Court**

Miss Ruth Whaley appeared in Queens County Court last week to defend Clarence A. Williams of 136 West 137th street, Manhattan, charged with another man, Albert Hawkins, 1241 Badcombe avenue, Manhattan, of stealing two saxophones from a note in Jamaica.

Detectives said Williams and Hawkins broke into the shop of Charles Vorback, 165-19 Jamaica avenue, Jamaica, on Sept. 13 and took two saxophones valued at about \$150. They were arrested on Sept. 17 in Sobel's Pawn Shop, 145th street and Eighth avenue, Manhattan, when they attempted to redeem the musical instruments. A clerk in the pawn shop said the saxophones were pledged there on the day they were stolen.

Attorneys said Miss Whaley presented her case in a clear and thorough manner and was quick to grasp at every point which could be used in her favor.

Williams said he was in his restaurant in Manhattan and Hawkins said he was in Atlantic City on the day the robbery

New York.

The Success of Cross

Though defeated in his attempt to beat the charge of blasphemy against his atheistic client, Lionel Cross the colored attorney of Toronto and formerly Associate Editor of the "New York News," won a notable victory for himself and his race. He conducted the associated press reports, a brilliant defense of the accused. He won the esteem and respect of the court. ~~He made the most out of~~ the case hopeless from the start because of the temperament and religious occupation of the Judge. For a Sunday school teacher to try an infidel is just as unfair as for a Texan negrophobe to try a colored man, or a lion when hungry to try a lamb. The real issues were not tried by the Sunday School Superintendent judge. In his appeal Cross will get his opportunity and we predict that he will bring further glory to himself and his people.

manhood and womanhood will be democratic and tolerant of the colored chums of their childhood days. The colored children will profit by the contact and the superior culture of their white school mates. The Superintendent of Schools who boasted of the inspiration from his trip in Texas as to how to treat "Negroes" should be forthwith dismissed by the New Jersey State Board of Education. We commend the Board of Education for accepting his order.

lawyers-1927

North Carolina.

NEWS

Chester SC

APR 15 1927

Probably First Colored Attorney To Appear Here

Colored Attorney who Appeared in Chester County Court this Week Probably Has Distinction of Being First of His Race to Appear in Chester Court—His Manner Causes Favorable Comment Among White People.

Claflin University Orangeburg, S. C., of which the late Dr. G. B. White of Chester, was a trustee. Following his graduation there he attended Howard University at Washington, D. C., and received his degree in law at Harvard School, at Cambridge, Mass.

A case in Chester county civil court this week which attracted considerable attention and interest was that of Lizzie Campbell, colored et al., against The Royal Knights of King David. The interest was not so much in the case itself but the fact that The Knights of King David, a fraternal benefit society, was represented by a colored attorney, whose name is R. McCants Andrews, and who is probably the first colored lawyer to ever appear before a Chester county jury in the local Court House. The News has made considerably inquiry from several of the older citizens of the city and none recall that a colored lawyer has ever pleaded a case in Chester court.

During the trial of the above mentioned case the Court House was crowded with both white and colored people who were curious to see and hear Andrews plead his case. Those who heard him speak highly of his cross-examination, his plea to the jury and also the manner in which he conducted himself.

Andrews resides in Durham, North Carolina, the home office of The Knights of King David, but is a native of South Carolina, having been born in Sumter thirty-six years ago. He was educated at

The Royal Knights of King David is a fraternal benefit society, doing business in several States and was organized in 1883. The society has about thirty thousand members and has assets of nearly \$200,000 and approximately three million dollars insurance in force. The company now occupies their own new building in Durham, which is said to be one of the finest buildings in that city. The company is represented in Chester by Clarence E. Leathers, who is State Secretary and also a member of the Board of Directors of the Society.

In connection with this article it might also be stated that officers of the above mentioned fraternal society are also connected with negro fire insurance companies, building and loan associations, bonding and fidelity companies and also a bank in Durham, the total of which have capital stocks of office of the late Governor Bickett, several hundred thousand dollars.

During and after the World War he was employed in the United States Department of Labor at Washington and was sent by the department to North Carolina for field work in connection with the office of the late Governor Bickett, of North Carolina. He was admitted to the North Carolina bar in 1921 and since has been practicing in that State. In addition to being attorney for The Knights of King David he also represents several insurance companies and other Negro Corporations at Durham.

In expressing himself with regards to the Lizzie Crawford case tried in Chester the colored attorney said, "In all of my practice I have never so thoroughly enjoyed the association of members of the Bar of eminent standing, unknown previously to me, as I have in the Lizzie Crawford case. Judge Dennis is one of the most polished, modest, and best informed jurists before whom I have appeared. The white counsel appearing with and against me on behalf of the defense represented distinctly the South Carolina tradition of genuine culture and hospitality. The general interest exhibited by the entire community, both white and colored, establishes the fact beyond question that Chester has a very happy condition of interracial harmony and good feeling."

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Ohio.

A YOUNG NEGRO SOLDIER

[Ohio State Journal]

A Negro law student at Ohio State university became a member of Coif, the honorary law fraternity, last week. It is said to be the first time in the history of this national organization that a Negro has earned such a membership through scholastic honor. There was no question about this young man's eligibility for the high distinction or his claim upon it. His is the best record in scholarship ever made by a law student at Ohio State university.

The young man is Leon Andrew Ransom, a graduate of Zanesville high school and Wilberforce university. He has earned his own living through school all the way long. Now, while he is completing his law course, he is business secretary and assistant to the secretary of the Spring St. branch of the Y. M. C. A. In the work he has necessarily done to support himself as he acquired his formal education he has shown the same aptitude and faithfulness that he has shown at his books.

We take off our hat to this young Negro. His record this far is a credit to his Race and would be to any race. He has the stuff in him which shows that character and intellect are not matters of racial origin, not confined to that branch of the human family which in our country considers itself superior. He met men of that race in fair contest and proved his superiority. A man whose attention had been attracted by Mr. Ransom's record at the State university spoke to one of the instructors about him, remarking that his career was a great honor to the Negroes. The professor replied that, on the other hand, it was a great honor to the university, which was a graceful way of putting it and also true.

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CHRONICLE SPOKANE, WASH.

Review

JUN 15 1927

COLLEGE DEGREE FOR NEGRESS

For First Time in Pennsylvania
Negro Woman to Be So Honored.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14. (AP)—For the first time in this state a negro woman tomorrow will receive the degree of bachelor of laws at the commencement exercises of the University of Pennsylvania.

She is Sadie T. Mossell Alexander, who also was the first negro woman to receive the degree of doctor of philosophy in this state. She plans to practice law here in the office of her husband, Raymond Pace Alexander.

Mrs. Alexander is a niece of Henry O. Tanner, artist and a chevalier of the French Legion of Honor.

Finishes Law At Penn



PHILADELPHIA.—Dr. Sadie T. Mossell Alexander, who graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, from the University of Pennsylvania Thursday, has the distinction of being the first colored woman to receive an honor in this State.

Dr. Alexander is the first woman of her race to be graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, and the first to receive the degree of doctor of philosophy. She received her A. B. degree in 1918, her A. M. in 1919 and her Ph. D. two years later. She is the daughter of Aaron A. Mossell, the first race man to graduate from Penn, and a niece of Henry O. Tanner, artist and chevalier of the French Legion of Honor.

She will practice law here in the office of her husband.